

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY North Korea/USSR

REPORT

SUBJECT The Korean-Soviet Cultural Association

DATE DISTR. 2 June 1959

(organization, functions & activities)

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF INFO.

50X1-HUM

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

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A report describing the organization, functions and activities of the Korean-Soviet Cultural Association, a society created for the purpose of strengthening the ties between North Korea and the USSR

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I. Details**Korean-Soviet Cultural Association**

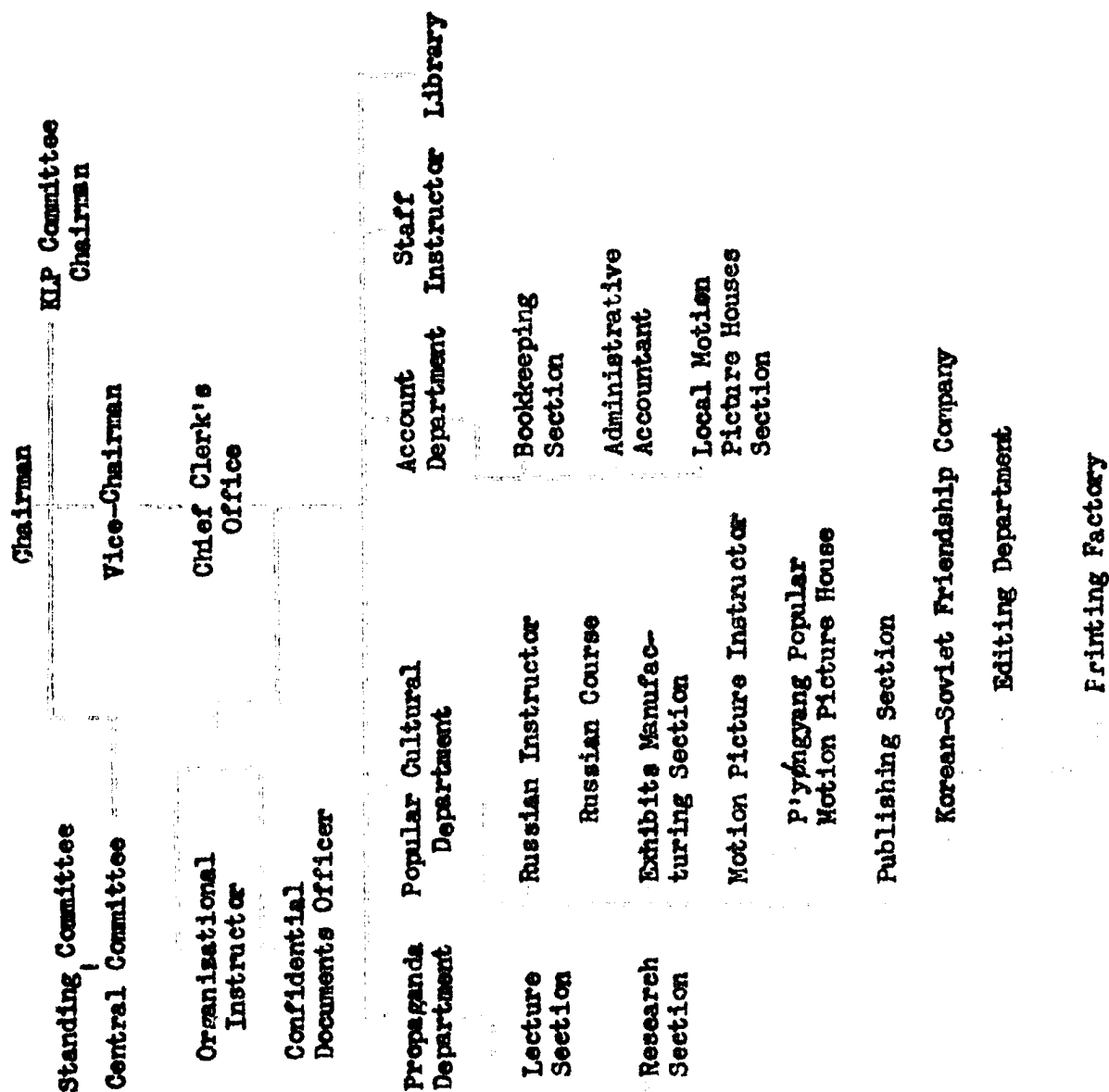
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Central Committee

1. **Objectives:** The Korean-Soviet Cultural Association (KSCA) is a social organization designed for the objectives of enhancing and maintaining close friendship and good relations between the two countries by popularizing and propagandizing Soviet political, economic, and cultural aspects among the NK people, so that they may be able to understand the Soviet Union better and deeper.

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2. **Organizational Structure:** [] the KSCA Central Committee was organized as follows:



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3. Functions: Functions performed by each department and section of the KSCA Central Committee are as follows:

- 1) Chairman: The chairman exercises overall control over various KSCA activities, chiefly maintaining close contact with the Propaganda Department of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee and other related organizations, specifically the Ministry of Culture & Propaganda which is closely connected with the KSCA, in order to keep pace with the Party line. It is widely believed that the assignment of the KSCA Central Committee Chairman is done by the KLP Central Committee.
- 2) Vice-Chairman: The KSCA Central Committee has two vice-chairmen, one charged with rear activities and the other with administrative affairs. They are also assigned by the KLP Central Committee and discharge such responsibilities as directing and coordinating their respective activities and occasionally acting for the chairman to contact the KLP and other related organizations.
- 3) Chief Clerk's Office: This office is composed of a chief clerk, three organizational instructors, and a confidential documents officer, all functioning as follows:
 - A) Chief Clerk: The chief clerk is the head of the Chief Clerk's Office, and directs and supervises all the office activities chiefly regarding such matters as examining official papers submitted for the approval of the chairman, preparing outgoing official letters as directed by the chairman, and handling incoming letters. The chief clerk is also assigned by the KLP Central Committee.
 - B) Organizational Instructor: The three organizational instructors are under the chief clerk, and are mainly charged with such matters as seeing that KOCA committees, central and provincial, properly execute decisions made by the Standing Committee, and directing and supervising them to do so. Each organizational instructor is appointed by the chairman who usually delegates his authority to the competent staff instructor, as far as their personnel affairs are concerned.
 - C) Confidential Documents Officer: The confidential documents officer is subordinate to the chief clerk, and is mainly concerned with such matters as maintaining various documents and the official seal and distributing and dispatching official letters. His assignment is usually handled by the staff instructor as in the case of the organizational instructor.
- 4) Propaganda Department: This department performs the basic task of the KSCA, i.e., organizing research activities to obtain materials

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and information on the political, economic, and cultural aspects of the Soviet Union and preparing plans for various propaganda purposes. It is composed of the Lecture Section and the Research Section which are controlled by a department chief as follows:

- A) Department Chief: The chief of the Propaganda Department is principally concerned with general activities within the department, coordinating and supervising his subordinate divisions in accordance with instructions from the responsible vice-chairman. Normally, his assignment falls under the jurisdiction of the KIP Central Committee.
- B) Lecture Section: With a chief and two instructors, this section undertakes such functions as collecting from various Soviet publications materials necessary and available for propaganda activities in the form of public speech, organizing public gatherings to propagandize for general aspects of the Soviet Union, and planning celebrations in memory of distinguished Soviet people. For instance, on a birthday of "Tolstoi," a memorial celebration may be held in such a manner that his biography, achievements, and lessons are introduced to the public. Moreover, on such occasions as Tolstoi's birthday, it is usual to direct most activities toward cultural organizations and schools that may benefit most. All the personnel of the Lecture Section are handled by the staff instructor in accordance with the order of the chairman.
- C) Research Section: With a chief and two research instructors whose personnel affairs are handled by the staff instructor, this section is mainly concerned with such matters as organizing and directing all the special sub-committees that are designed to perform various research activities regarding the Soviet Union and holding meetings to present research results before the public. Such sub-committees are composed of the most distinguished scholars and specialists selected from various organizations and enterprises.

the KSCA had the following ten sub-committees:

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Social Science Sub-Committee
Philosophical Sub-Committee
Natural Science Sub-Committee
Literature Sub-Committee
Music Sub-Committee
Fine Art Sub-Committee
Drama Sub-Committee
Agricultural Science Sub-Committee
Politics & Economics Sub-Committee
Medical Sub-Committee

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Each of the above sub-committees, which operates under the direction of the Research Section, is comprised of a chairman, a vice-chairman, and 30 to 40 members, and has a standing committee of a chairman, a vice-chairman, and three to four members. Such a standing committee usually holds meetings once every two months to discuss research materials, whereas the sub-committee goes into session once a year.

- 5) Popular Culture Department: This department is chiefly engaged in one of the major tasks carried on by the KSCA, i.e., planning and directing various propaganda activities by means of visual aids (photographs and motion pictures) to display the numerous aspects of the Soviet life. Its functions are divided as follows:

- A) Chief: The Popular Culture Department has a chief assigned by the chairman, and the chief is in control of all the department activities, directing and supervising them in accordance with instructions from the responsible vice-chairman.
- B) Russian Lecturer: [] the KSCA Central Committee had two Russian lecturers, whose functions were to instruct and inspect those Russian instructors who were employed by provincial, city, and county committees. All Russian lecturers and instructors working in central and local areas alike are not included in the personnel complement of each KSCA committee where they are employed. Instead, the KSCA Central Committee has the prerogative of assigning more Russian instructors as the number of students attending the Russian course increases. The assignment of Russian teachers is the responsibility of the staff instructor of the Central Committee. Especially, salaries for Russian teachers are not specifically appropriated in the budget of the KSCA. To cover this, each Russian course is operated under the self-accounting system, so that its Russian teachers can receive their salaries out of the income from the course. However, the income is required to be turned over to the bookkeeper of the concerned committee before disbursement. Moreover, the amount of salary for each teacher is so regulated as to be slightly more than the pay schedule for general instructors.
- C) Exhibits Manufacturing Section: Composed of one section chief and two instructors assigned by the chairman, this section is mainly concerned with such matters as preparing photographs and other exhibits for displaying various aspects of the Soviet life all over the country. To do this, the section uses photographs sent from the Soviet Union and orders the Korean Photographic Information Company to print pictures collected by the section itself from various pictorials.
- D) Motion Picture Instructor: The Popular Culture Department has one motion picture instructor whose assignment is usually handled

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by the staff instructor on order of the chairman. He is chiefly charged with such tasks as preparing and executing plans for motion picture service to show the Soviet life, directly controlling the management of the P'yongyang Popular Motion Picture House and preparing its work plans. As all foreign films imported and brought in other ways are exclusively handled by the Motion Picture Bureau of the Ministry of Culture and Propaganda, the motion picture instructor has to maintain close contact with the above Bureau in order to obtain films required for the purposes of the KSCA and to prepare the annual plan for running each film in consultation with the same Bureau. Under the control of the motion picture instructor, there is a mobile motion picture unit of three personnel which is always on the move to show films in local areas, chiefly itinerating around those rural counties near P'yongyang-si.

- E) P'yongyang Popular Motion Picture House: This motion picture house operates under the KSCA Central Committee, for the management of which the motion picture instructor is responsible to the above Committee. However, its actual administration and management come under the jurisdiction of the Accounting Department Local Motion Picture House Section of the KSCA Central Committee.
- F) Publishing Section: Composed of one section chief and two instructors, the assignment of whom falls under the responsibility of the chairman, this section is mainly charged with the control of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Company, particularly concerning its work plan and management.
- G) Korean-Soviet Friendship Company: Under the direct control of the above Publishing Section, this company is divided into the Editing Department and the Printing Factory.

the Editing Department is headed by one editor-in-chief, under the control of whom there are about 20 to 25 personnel, including translators and reporters. Major functions performed by the company includes 1) printing various forms and official papers required by the KSCA Central Committee, 2) publishing (editing and printing) a four-page weekly paper "Chosso Ch'insŏn" (Korean-Soviet Friendship) carrying features regarding the Soviet Union and KSCA activities, and 3) editing a monthly magazine "Chosso Munhwa" (Korean-Soviet Culture) (the actual printing was done by the Labor Press Company) running stories and research activities about the Soviet Union. In carrying out these assigned tasks, the Korean-Soviet Friendship Company has to maintain close contact with the Publishing Direction Bureau of the Ministry of Culture & Propaganda which exercised censorship on all NK publications.

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- 6) Accounting Department: This department is charged with all rear activities and financial affairs, and is divided into the following functions:
- A) Department Chief: The chief of the Accounting Department is directly subjected to the responsible vice-chairman and controls the entire department. Normally, he is assigned by the KLP.
 - B) Bookkeeping Section: Manned by one section chief and about two bookkeepers, the assignment of whom is handled by the chairman, this section is mainly concerned with planning and managing all financial affairs.
 - C) Administrative Accountant: There is one administrative accountant who is assigned by the chairman and who is chiefly charged with general rear activities.
 - D) Local Motion Picture Houses Section: With one section chief and two instructors assigned by the chairman, this section is mainly concerned with such matters as managing all KSCA motion picture houses located in P'yongyang and other cities where each provincial government is sited.
- 7) Staff Instructor: The KSCA Central Committee has one staff instructor, the assignment of whom is done by the KLP. His major task is to handle all personnel affairs concerning those employees of the KSCA who are employed by the order of the Central Committee Chairman of the KSCA, including section chiefs and other minor officers working with the Central Committee and local KSCA committees.
- 8) Library: Operated by a chief and about three instructors, this library is designed to lend about 100,000 Soviet books [redacted] for public reading and to procure new Soviet publications for translation by other organizations.
- 9) Central Committee: The KSCA Central Committee is principally a body designed to discuss and make decisions about such tasks as to be undertaken by the entire KSCA. To do this, the Central Committee is mainly composed of those able individuals who have been distinguished in such fields as the KLP, education, culture, arts, and others, largely due to the fact that the nature of the entire KSCA activities has made it clear that they cannot be successfully carried out without appropriate helps and advices from the outside, i.e., the KLP and other social and government organizations. Despite all this, the chairmanship is an exclusive duty. The Central Committee is convened once each year to summarize all the activities done during the year. Consequently, its major functions may be said to have been delegated to its Standing Committee elected out of the Central Committee members.
- 10) Standing Committee: This is a permanent organ of 19 members elected

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at the Central Committee meeting. For better results and convenience's sake, the Standing Committee is headed by a chairman, the position of which is always concurrently held by the chairman of the Central Committee. The Standing Committee has such functions as to discuss and make decisions about various programs and tasks to be undertaken by the KSCA, usually holding sessions whenever needed in the name of its chairman.

- 11) KLP Committee: Assigned by the KLP Central Committee, the chairman of the KLP Committee organized within the KSCA Central Committee is responsible for organizing, directing, and indoctrinating activities concerning all KLP members employed by the KSCA Central Committee and its subordinate local committees. However, the chairmanship is not included in the formal organizational structure of the KSCA Central Committee, but the chairman of the KLP junior committee organized within the KSCA Central Committee controls all KLP activities within it.

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4. As seen from the foregoing paragraphs, the total number of employees working with the KSCA Central Committee reached about 45

no major changes have taken place in the organizational structure of the KSCA Central Committee.

Provincial Committee

5. Organization: Each city where the provincial government is seated, including the city of P'yongyang which is rated the same as a province, has a KSCA committee. Each provincial KSCA committee, including the P'yongyang-si KSCA Committee, is organized as follows:

Standing Committee

Provincial KSCA Committee Chairman

Popular Culture Instructor	Organizational Instructor	Propaganda Instructor	City Instructor	Accounting Instructor
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Exhibits Manufac-
turing Officer

Motion Picture Unit

Russian Lecturer

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6. Functions:

- 1) Chairman: Each provincial committee is headed by a chairman who is chiefly concerned with such matters as controlling and coordinating all its activities in accordance with instructions from the KSCA Central Committee. In addition, he also maintains close contact with various outside organizations.
- 2) Popular Culture Instructor: Under the direct control of the chairman, one popular culture instructor performed such functions as organizing propaganda activities to show the Soviet life by means of visual aids and motion pictures, spreading the language of Russian among the public, and helping the provincial KSCA motion picture house in preparing its work plans. Under the control of the popular culture instructor, there are the following functionaries:
 - A) Exhibits Manufacturing Officer: An exhibits manufacturing officer is chiefly charged with such matters as handling those photographs which have been put by the Central Committee on traveling display, preparing by himself some pictures for the same purposes, and displaying them in local areas such as cities, counties, and districts within the province.
 - B) Motion Picture Unit: Under the direction of the popular culture instructor, motion picture units move around the province to show films featuring the Soviet life in local areas. There are two types of motion picture units, one equipped with a car and the other not. A motion picture unit moving around on foot is usually composed of a leader, a projector operator, and a helper, whereas a motor unit is comprised of a leader, a driver, a projector operator, and a helper. Each provincial KSCA committee had been furnished with one motion picture car [redacted] The number of motion picture units moving on foot varies with the province to which they are assigned. [redacted]

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 - C) Russian Lecturer: The number of Russian lecturer employed by each provincial committee varies. [redacted] Under the direction of the popular culture instructor, they performed such functions as running Russian courses at offices or factories or in city areas for employees, students, and citizens chiefly before and after workhours, charging due fees. It is allowed and encouraged to open a Russian course at places of employment where many desire to study Russian. (The number of students required for opening a Russian course at an office or a factory is governed by regulations. However, their details are unknown.) In actuality, those who desired to learn Russian preferred to attend the permanent Russian course set up in each city where the

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provincial KSCA was located.

- 3) Organizational Instructor: Under the direct control of the chairman, an organizational instructor performs such functions as seeing to it that the provincial committee and its subordinate city and county KSCA committees carry out decisions adopted following the decisions of the KSCA Central Committee, and examining and maintaining all confidential documents of the provincial committee which were formerly handled by the now defunct Chief Clerk's Officer.
- 4) Propaganda Instructor: Under the direct control of the chairman, a propaganda instructor discharges his responsibilities in accordance with instructions from the Propaganda Department of the KSCA Central Committee and decisions adopted by the provincial committee, mainly concerning such matters as conducting discussion meetings and public gatherings for the better understanding of the Soviet Union, organizing memorial events to introduce distinguished Soviet people, running five sub-committees (see below) composed of noted specialists in the province, and holding public meetings to present and propagate various results achieved by the sub-committees, including those of the Central Committee. Each provincial committee has the following five sub-committees:

Literature Sub-Committee
 Natural Science Sub-Committee
 Social Science Sub-Committee
 Medical Sub-Committee
 Agricultural Science Sub-Committee

Each sub-committee is comprised of 15 to 20 members and has a standing committee of four to five members which is virtually in charge of all matters concerning the sub-committee. Topics and materials covered by the provincial sub-committees are much the same in nature as those handled by the Central Committee sub-committees, since the local sub-committees operate under the direction of the KSCA Central Committee.

- 5) City Instructor: Unlike other organizations, the KSCA has no agencies in such cities as those in which its provincial committees are located. For this reason, each provincial committee has one city instructor who, under the direct control of the chairman, operates within the city in much the same manner as those city committees set up by other organizations. Actually, he is chiefly concerned with such matters as organizing and running various public gatherings for round-table talks, lectures, and research results presentations, occasionally with the help of the propaganda instructor or the organizational instructor.

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- 6) Accounting Instructor: One accounting instructor under the chairman is mainly charged with such matters as handling all financial affairs and support activities within the provincial committee.
- 7) Provincial Committee: Not only because it is closely related with other organizations but because its activities could not be undertaken without assistance from the outside, each provincial KSCA committee is comprised of 15 to 19 members mostly appointed from staff personnel of other organizations within the province. In principal, the provincial committee is a body where matters to be undertaken by the committee are discussed and decided. However, as in the case of the Central Committee, it has all its responsibilities delegated to its standing committee, thereby convening only for summary once a year.
- 8) Standing Committee: Each provincial committee has a standing committee, which is a permanent organ consisting of those elected at the general meeting of the provincial committee. The standing committee is mainly concerned with such matters as discussing and deciding problems to be undertaken by the provincial committee in accordance with decisions of the Central Committee. To do this, it is convened whenever necessary. Moreover, it is composed of five, seven, or nine members mostly holding staff position of whom is invariably occupied by the chairman of the provincial committee. 50X1-HUM

All provincial standing committees are organized in much the same manner [redacted] usually picking its members from various organizations within the same province such as the KLP, the people's committee, the writers' league, the provincial theater, and educational institutions. The number of members elected to each standing committee is usually limited to an odd number, such as five, seven or nine, in order to make it easy to decide each issue by vote under the majority ruling system which is prevalent among NK organizations. 50X1-HUM

- 9) KLP Activities: Within each provincial KSCA committee is set up a KLP junior committee which is directly subjected to the city KLP committee in the area where the provincial KSCA committee is located.

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Unlike the KSCA Central Committee, where a staff officer is assigned by the KLP Central Committee for its own activities, such a KLP junior committee has no KLP staff personnel to exclusively handle Party activities within the provincial KSCA committee. Therefore, it is usually headed by a chairman elected from the personnel of the provincial KSCA committee.

7. Changes in Organizational Structure: The organizational structure and functions of the provincial KSCA committee covered thus far are what remained after major changes were made in late 1955. 50X1-HUM

In fact, the organizational structure of a provincial KSCA committee, as compared with that which existed in its earlier stage, had been greatly reduced in size. major changes include the following: 50X1-HUM

- 1) In late 1949, the vice-chairmanship of each provincial committee went out of existence.
- 2) In late 1955, the chief clerk's office of each provincial committee, which had included a confidential documents officer and an organizational instructor, was reduced to a single organizational instructor, who, as mentioned above, handled all the matters formerly carried out by the chief clerk's office.
- 3) In late 1955, one propaganda instructor took over all the tasks handled by the propaganda department with lecturers and research instructors which had existed until then.
- 4) The former accounting section of each provincial committee was replaced by a single accounting instructor in late 1955.
- 5) In late 1955, the popular culture department went out of existence, leaving its exhibits manufacturing officer, motion picture units, and Russian teachers under the control of one popular culture instructor.

City Committee, KSCA

8. Organizational Structure: City committees are set up only in those cities (Si) in which provincial committees are not located, each consisting of a chairman, an organizational instructor, a propaganda instructor, a popular culture instructor (under whose control there are Russian teachers), and an accounting instructor, 50X1-HUM

9. Functions:

- 1) Chairman: The chairman of each city committee exercises an overall control over matters concerning the committee itself and maintains close contact with those outside organizations related to the committee in work.

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- 2) Organizational Instructor: Under the direct control of the chairman, the organizational instructor is chiefly concerned with such matters as directing and supervising to the effect that all decisions made by the provincial and city committees should be executed properly, examining and revising letters and documents prepared by the city committee, and handling the official seal and papers of the city committee.
- 3) Propaganda Instructor: Like the provincial propaganda instructor, the city propaganda instructor operates under the direction of the chairman, chiefly giving various public gatherings for round-table discussions, lectures, and memorial celebrations of distinguished Soviet people. However, the city propaganda instructor has no sub-committees to control, differing in this matter from the provincial propaganda instructor.
- 4) Popular Culture Instructor: Under the direct control of the chairman, this type of officer performed such functions as actually running photographic displays put on the itinerant move by the KSCA Central Committee and by the provincial committee, preparing by himself photographic exhibit materials from Soviet publications for displaying in the city area, and controlling Russian teachers employed by the city committee.
- 5) Russian Teacher: The number of Russian teachers employed by each city committee varies but averages two. Each city committee has one or more permanent Russian courses running as well as those temporary courses set up at places with many employees, where Russian teachers work under the direction of the popular culture instructor.
- 6) Accounting Instructor: The accounting instructor is mainly charged with financial affairs and rear activities concerning the city committee.
- 7) City Committee: Unlike the provincial committee, the city committee has no standing committee, and, instead, discusses and decides all matters by itself in accordance with decisions from the Central Committee and the provincial committee. As in the case of other committees of higher level, each city committee is composed of those members who are selected from staff personnel of outside organizations in order to facilitate its work progress with their help. Such organizations include the KLP, the people's committee, the writers' league, the theater, and educational institutions all located in the city area. In earlier days, each city committee consisted of a chairman, and a chief clerk, under whose control there were the propaganda department, the popular culture department, and the accounting department. This structure was reduced to the present one sometime after the Armistice in July 1953.

County (Kun) Committee, KSCA

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10. Organizational Structure: Every county in North Korea had had a KSCA committee until late 1955 when most county committees were abolished except those located in such counties as having enterprises of Grade I and II, thereby making it possible to carry on various KSCA activities on a rather large scale. 50X1-HUM

Accordingly, it may be now supposed that the number of counties where the KSCA committee exists may be limited to a few. In counties where the KSCA committee has been put out of existence, its work is taken over by the propaganda department of the appropriate KLP county committee. In connection with the abolition of KSCA committees in most countries, it has been caused by the possibility that KSCA activities in rural areas can be done without specific personnel stationed in such areas. In effect, this means that KSCA activities in rural areas have been reduced greatly in size and volume. Each existing county committee is believed to have the same organizational structure as ever before, i.e., a chairman, an instructor, and Russian teachers. 50X1-HUM

11. Functions:

- 1) Chairman & Instructor: The chairman of each county KSCA committee performs much the same tasks as in the case of the city KSCA committee, with the exception of an instructor who works quite like an assistant. The chairman is chiefly concerned with such matters as holding meetings by use of materials sent from higher organizations for round-table discussions and lectures, running memorial celebrations for distinguished Soviet people as directed by higher organizations, giving photographic displays, and preparing and showing exhibits on his own initiative.
- 2) Russian Teacher: There are more county committees without Russian teachers employed than with. Even in such a case that a county committee is in the employ of a Russian teacher, he is largely concerned with temporary Russian courses set up at factories or others. In fact, no county committee has been observed to have any permanent Russian course.
- 3) County Committee: Unlike the provincial committee, each county committee of five to seven members has no standing committee, and discusses and makes decisions about all matters by itself instead. As in the case of a city or provincial committee, its members are appointed from those staff personnel of outside organizations such as the people's committee, the writers' league, theaters, and educational installations.

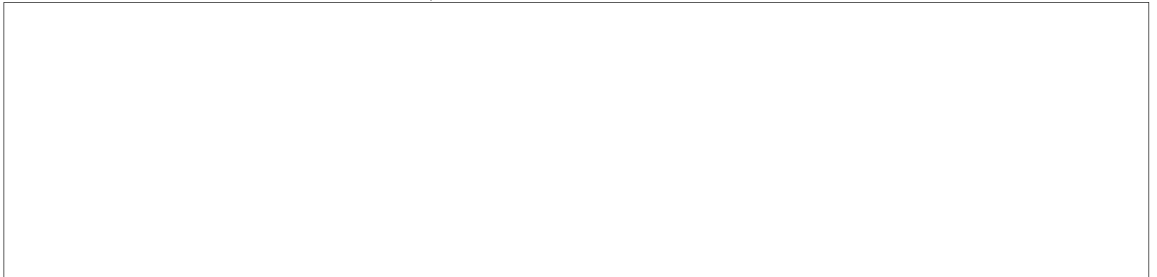
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KSCA Team Committee

12. Organizational Structure: To carry out various KSCA activities more systematically and more effectively, each city or county committee organizes KSCA team committees in all districts within the area. Those team committees organized in local districts are called by the name of their respective districts, and those at factories, schools, and other organizations by the designation of their respective factories, schools, and organizations. Each team committee is composed of a chairman, a vice-chairman, and the first, second teams, and so on. In organizing a KSCA team committee in a district or an organization, a staff officer of the concerned city or county KSCA committee is required to visit the district people's committee chairman or the organization head, as the case may be, before holding a meeting to do so.
13. Functions:
- 1) Chairman: The chairman of each team committee is assigned from those who do not hold any key position within the district or the organization and who have membership in the KLP. His major tasks are to carry out KSCA activities within his team committee as directed, while keeping contact with the personnel of the city or county KSCA committee in parallel with his primary career.
 - 2) Vice-Chairman: The vice-chairman is selected from the same category of people as the chairman and performs such functions as assisting the chairman and occasionally acting for him in absence.
 - 3) Team Organization: Each team committee also has several teams which are organized one each brigade in rural areas, one each neighborhood in city area, and one each work division in organizations. Each team as such is headed by a leader and a propagandist, and the administrative chief of the concerned brigade, neighborhood, or work division is usually appointed the leader of the KSCA team, whereas the propagandist is assigned from those who have a good education and are capable of making speeches and performing KSCA activities. Functions performed by the leader and the propagandist are chiefly to propagandize their team members on holidays or during break hours using those materials sent from higher committees.
 - 4) Team Committee: The team committee is a permanent body which is designed to discuss and decide matters concerning the entire committee.

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It is usually comprised of five to seven members selected from those who hold key positions with administrative or social organizations, such as the KLP, people's committees, and schools.

The team committee functions in such a manner that, upon receiving instructions from the city or county KSCA committee, it goes into session to discuss and decide what to do about them. Since it is comprised of those staff personnel from the KLP, the people's committee, and other organizations, the team committee can avail upon itself of assistance and cooperation from them, particularly the district agricultural cooperative management committee or the concerned factory or school, in carrying out its activities.

- 5) Miscellaneous: The organization of KSCA team committees has been carried on in a full swing since the Armistice in July 1953, calling upon all people of both sexes between 18 and 44 to join the KSCA. Those who hold membership in the KSCA were formerly issued membership certificate and were required to pay membership due three Won each quarter. However, the system under which membership certificates were issued and membership dues were collected was abolished by a decision of the Standing Committee of the KSCA Central Committee in 1955, starting with the last quarter of the year.

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Despite the fact that most county KSCA committees in NK had been abolished,

the appropriate county KLP committee took over all the KSCA jobs in the county, especially assuming the responsibility for all team committees organized in the area.

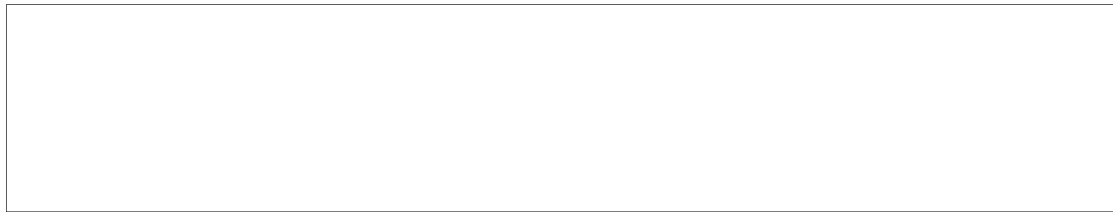
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General KSCA Activities

14. As stated above, the KSCA is a social organization with objectives to strengthen the friendly ties between the Soviet Union and North Korea by developing among the NK people deeper understandings of the Soviet Union as well as better relationship with it through the introduction and propagation of its political, economic, and cultural aspects. Towards this end, the KSCA employs such propaganda methods as motion pictures, displays, public gatherings, round-table talks, and memorial celebrations, the details of which are as follows:

1) Motion Picture: As a type of propaganda activities by means of visual aids depicting the various aspects of the Soviet life, motion pictures are handled only by provincial committees of the KSCA and above in the following procedures:

A) Procurement: All films used by the KSCA organizations are obtained from the National Motion Picture Distribution Company under the Motion Picture Bureau of the Ministry of Culture & Propaganda, which is exclusively charged with importing foreign films. Actually, films required by the KSCA are supplied under contract, [redacted] However, in concluding a contract for film supply with the above film distribution company, the motion picture instructor makes his signature as the representative of the KSCA Central Committee. In the case of individual provincial KSCA committees, each one is required to make a contract with the concerned provincial motion picture management station to cover further details involving the motion picture distribution. In doing this, the provincial committee has to produce the directive of the motion picture instructor of the KSCA Central Committee, and the provincial motion picture management station is required to obtain instructions regarding the contract from the National Motion Picture Distribution Company, so that no troubles might arise with the matter. Films thus made available to the KSCA are usually the same ones run at public theaters and motion picture houses, except that they are all Soviet made.

B) Motion Picture Houses: Each province has a Korean-Soviet motion picture house operated by the KSCA, including P'yongyang-si where the Popular Motion Picture House is run by the KSCA. [redacted]

[redacted] Such motion picture houses run only Soviet films,

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operating in much the same manner as other general movie houses, including the opening hours and admittance fee. All provincial KSCA motion picture houses had been formerly run by each provincial KSCA committee until late 1954 when their management and control were handed over to the Local Motion Picture House Section of the KSCA Central Committee. As a result, the daily income of each motion picture house had to be deposited in the bank account of the KSCA Central Committee.

- C) Motion Picture Car: Each provincial KSCA committee, [redacted] has a "Gastova" truck of Soviet make which is equipped with a 35 mm projector on the rear side. Such a motion picture car is an element of the provincial committee mobile motion picture units, usually itinerating around various districts within the province. However, the details of their operation plan are unknown. 50X1-HUM

- D) Mobile Motion Picture Unit: Each provincial KSCA committee, [redacted] has three to four unmounted mobile motion picture units. The KSCA Central Committee also has one mobile picture unit. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] each provincial unit is required to show films moving on foot around the entire area of the province. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

Besides the KSCA mobile units, each provincial motion picture distribution management station has its own mobile motion picture units on the move around the province. For this reason, in working out an operation plan, each KSCA motion picture unit is required to consult with the appropriate provincial motion picture distribution management station in advance so as to avoid visiting the same place as the other. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] Regardless of their sponsors, all mobile motion picture units of various organizations are equally required to stay 10 "li" away from those cities and towns in which permanent motion picture houses are located, and are prohibited from showing any film within the limit. For each film showing, they are also required to receive from the concerned district people's committee, 2,000 Won, irrespective of the type and length of the film shown. To show a film in district areas, the mobile motion picture first visits the district people's committee, and tells the chairman of its running a film there. Hearing this, the chairman will cooperate with the unit by [redacted] 50X1-HUM

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arranging a site for film screening, usually a school ground or a school classroom, and by gathering together people for the occasion. When the unit leaves for another district, the chairman gives it 2,000 W^{on} collected from the audience, even giving the unit a type of transportation, an ox-cart in most cases, for the projector, films, etc. Moreover, the district people's committee often provides the unit with board and meals, usually charging each of the unit members three ration tickets and 25 W^{on} for one night stay. To cover travel expenses, each of the unit members receives a daily allowance of 90 W^{on} and three ration tickets for the entire period of trip.

- 2) Photographic Display: Not only the KSCA Central Committee but also its provincial, city, and county committees frequently open various photographic displays with those materials which have been prepared by themselves or obtained from other sources. Methods and procedures involving each photographic show are as follows:

- A) Central Committee: All KSCA photographic exhibitions held in P'y^{on}gyang are handled by the Exhibits Manufacturing Section of the KSCA Central Committee. Most photographs used in such exhibitions, except some which are sent directly from the Soviet Union, are prepared by the above section itself in such a manner that, after selecting desirable pictures from Soviet pictorials and other magazines, the section trims and finishes them so that they may become of better appearance for display. Then, the finished materials with necessary explanations attached are sent to the Korean Photographic Information Company under the Ministry of Culture & Propaganda for reproduction by photographic process. All KSCA exhibitions opened in P'y^{on}gyang have been composed of photographs. To open a display, it is required that the responsible organization should have its all exhibits, i.e., photographs in the case of the KSCA, censored by the Propaganda Department of the KLP Central Committee in advance. However, the Exhibits Manufacturing Section of the KSCA Central Committee does not run all photographic exhibitions by itself but has them run by individual provincial committees and the P'y^{on}gyang-si KSCA Committee. To do this, the section usually sends the prepared materials to the P'y^{on}gyang-si KSCA Committee and each provincial committee, along with a list of instructions regarding the opening methods and periods in local areas. According to the instructions, each provincial committee prepares its own opening schedule for individual exhibition sites in the province. Following this, an element of the provincial committee travels around cities and counties as scheduled, carrying all the exhibition materials and opening the display with the help of the concerned city or county committee each time. In fact, most pictorial exhibitions are opened in district after district, usually at district democratic propaganda offices, theaters, and schools. [redacted] there was an exception to this practice. That is, most exhibition initiated by the KSCA Central Committee were limited to a 15-20 days' opening in each

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county, and, therefore, it was impossible to display all the materials sent from the KSCA Central Committee in all districts within such a short period of time. [redacted]

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as to how the Exhibits Manufacturing Section of the KSCA Central Committee is carrying out its assigned tasks, [redacted]

[redacted] the number of photographic exhibitions prepared by the section averages three to four times each year.

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- B) Provincial Committees (& P'yongyang-si KSCA Committee): The initiation of KSCA exhibitions is not limited to the Central Committee but allowed, even encouraged, for individual provincial committees, where their exhibits manufacturing officers are in charge of the matter as stated before. With each provincial committee, the exhibits manufacturing officer prepares and organizes pictorial displays, as directed by the Central Committee Exhibits Manufacturing Section, more than twice each quarter. To do this, the exhibits manufacturing officer has to collect necessary materials from various Soviet publications and attach each prepared picture with a due explanation before displaying it without further process. Also, all materials thus prepared are required to pass through the censor of the propaganda department of the KLP committee in the area prior to their public appearance. To put such an exhibition on circuit show around cities and counties in the province, it is not necessary for the provincial committee to assign one of its officers to the exhibition during the whole itinerant period, but just to let individual county and city committees take care of the itinerating show. There, however, are times when the mobile motion picture units travel with the exhibition materials while performing their primary duties.
- C) City & County Committees: As far as city and county KSCA committees are concerned, it is required that they prepare and run one exhibition each month. In such a case, each city or county committee has to collect all required materials from Soviet publications, just as in the case of provincial committees, and has them censored by the propaganda department of the appropriate KLP committee in the area in advance to show them before the public. Pictorial displays prepared and opened by county and city committees are usually on the show at the democratic propaganda office in each district. [redacted]

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[redacted] pictures used for a photographic exhibition were obtained from the following types of Soviet publications which reached down to individual county and city committees then:

Soviet Union	- pictorial.
Agonyok	- magazine full of pictures.
Smena	- magazine full of pictures.
Crocordile	- pictorial

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- 3) Lecture Meetings: Lectures are designed for the purpose of introducing various aspects of the Soviet Union in the form of public speech, and are generally controlled by the Lecture Section of the Propaganda Department of the KSCA Central Committee. The Lecture Section is chiefly engaged in making researches regarding materials and methods and in distributing pamphlets and brochures among subordinate organs. However, the actual organization of each lecture meeting is the responsibility of individual city and county committees, and each lecture meeting is planned and organized as directed by the above Lecture Section. Lecture meetings are divided into three categories, i.e., schools, installations, and farms. Accordingly, lectures even on the same topic should be specifically prepared for each category and given to it separately. In other words, lecture meetings are held by organizations of a trade, that is, in the group of schools, installations, or farms. Even with organizations of the same type, it is advised to hold lecture meetings separately, but not jointly, when there should be a great distance or any geographical obstacle. Particularly, in sparsely populated rural areas, it is recommended to hold lecture meetings in each district. In general, lecture meetings are held more than four times each quarter in rural areas and more than two times with individual schools and installations. To do this, the KSCA first selects the qualified lecturers for each occasion, from school teachers, district democratic propaganda office chief, and KLP staff officers, and provides them with the text and available reference materials, finally letting them give lectures before their audiences. Actually, the proceedings of a lecture meeting are the responsibility of the lecturer and all that the KSCA should do is to direct the meeting so as to proceed smoothly and successively. With regard to lecture materials, wide differences are observed between those to be used in rural areas and in urban areas.
- 4) Round-Table Discussions: Round-table discussions are directly organized and conducted by individual city and county committees in much the same manner as in the case of lecture meetings, with the exception of students for whom there exist no such discussions. For round-table discussions, materials are distributed from the Lecture Section of the Propaganda Department of the KSCA Central Committee, differing in content for rural and urban uses. Such discussions, [redacted] are usually held in such a manner that when a lecture meeting is over, a round-table discussion is commenced on the same topics as covered in the previous lecture.
- 5) Memorial Celebrations: As mentioned above, public gatherings are organized by individual city and county KSCA committees in memory of Soviet people distinguished in the political, economic, and cultural fields and Soviet national events. They are usually held

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at such places as theaters capable of accommodating a large number of people, particularly with the participation of those organizations which are connected in some way with the person or the event to be celebrated on the occasion, for instance, literary groups and students on the anniversary of Tolstoi's birthday and agricultural leaders and model farmers in case an agronomist is to be celebrated. All such celebrations are entirely prepared, organized, and proceeded by the KSCA. The proceedings of each celebration are as follows: 1) The presiding agency, i.e., the KSCA, first introduces the brief biography and achievements of the person in memory of whom the celebration is being given or the details and significance of the event, as the case may be; 2) Representatives from social organizations and other agencies deliver speeches in praise of his achievements; 3) Finally, the presiding agency concludes by citing his achievements and determining the directions in which the achievements should be accepted. Above all, memorial celebrations are given only on such occasions as are specified by the KSCA Central Committee, chiefly on the date when one distinguished Soviet person was born or when a important event occurred in the Soviet Union, including the following [redacted]

Lenin's birthday (24 April ?).
Stalin's birthday (3 December ?).
Maxim Gorky's birthday, a novelist.
Anton Chekhov, a novelist.
Leo Tolstoi, a novelist.
Belenski, a philosopher.
Pushkin, a poet.
Michurin, an agronomist.
Lushenko, an agronomist.
Soviet Army Foundation Day (22 February ?).
Victory over Germany Day (9 May ?)

- 6) Publishing: The KSCA is publishing a four-page weekly paper "Korean-Soviet Friendship" (Chosso Ch'insŏn) and a monthly magazine "Korean-Soviet Culture" (Chosso Munhwa), respectively for the purpose of chiefly releasing its administrative instructions and details of its work progress in the paper and of featuring rather long scholastic and scientific articles covering such topics as cannot be publicized on exhibitions. [redacted] the two publications were issued as many as about 20,000 copies each time and circulated only among governmental agencies and social organizations, thereby making it difficult for the public to obtain their copies. The subscription fee for the weekly was 25 Wŏn per quarter. For further details, see foregoing paragraphs.
- 7) Research Results Presentation Meetings: As mentioned briefly in the foregoing paragraphs, the KSCA has its Central Committee and

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provincial committees running their respective sub-committees which are engaged in research activities regarding the political, economic, and cultural fields in the Soviet Union. To present and publicize their research results, the KSCA occasionally organizes and conducts the KSCA research results presentation meeting where chiefly those in the field of education and arts are preferred to participate as they are more interested in such scientific matters as are mainly covered by the KSCA sub-committees. All research activities by individual KSCA sub-committees are carried on with available Soviet publications, and are concentrated on such scientific and scholastic subjects that are beyond the reach of the public, as well as those new Soviet achievements unknown to the public thus far. Each sub-committee makes its efforts largely to delve into the assigned topics and analyze them scientifically, and has its overall results released through the KSCA research results presentation meeting and the monthly magazine Korean-Soviet Culture. There are also times when part of results attained by central and provincial sub-committees are publicized through discussions at various research results presentation meetings organized by KSCA propaganda officers of all level. Such meetings are usually held at those organizations and agencies which are connected with an interested in the topics covered by a certain KSCA sub-committee.

15. All KSCA activities covered thus far have it in common that they are carried on with as many Soviet publications and films as possible, all of which are obtained through the Ministry of Culture & Propaganda.

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Personality Information:

16. Among those who had been working with the KSCA

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- 1) a) Name: Hø On (6079/4489).

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- e) Position: Chairman, Kangwon-do KSCA Committee

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[Redacted]

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2) a) KUNG Suk-chu (NTA)

[Redacted]

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e) Organizational Instructor, Kangwon-do KSCA Committee.

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[Redacted]

3) a) PAK Chae-sung (NTA)

[Redacted]

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e) Chief, Editing Department, Korean-Soviet Friendship Company,
Central Committee, KSCA.

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[Redacted]

4) a) YI Ki-ying (2621/5487/2837) (The confirmed telecodes are
2621/5487/3057 [Redacted]).

[Redacted]

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e) Chairman, Central Committee. KSCA.

[Redacted]

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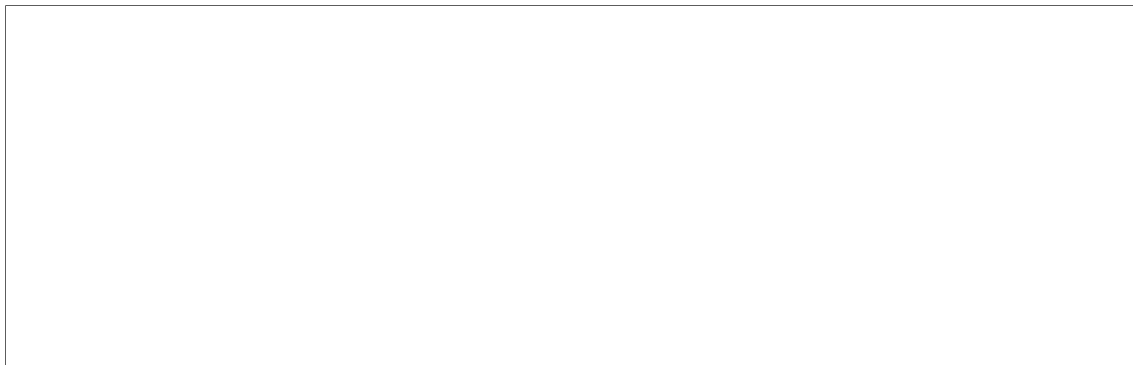
5) a) PAK Yong-sun (2613/1369/0810).



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e) Vice-Chairman, Central Committee, KSCA.

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